

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1908.

No. 48

The State Federation of Labor Concludes Its Work.

The most harmonious convention of the State Federation of Labor held in many years concluded its labors when the eighth annual session adjourned sine die in Vallejo on Saturday, the 11th inst. The reason for this satisfactory state of affairs is not hard to discover. The "political issue," so called, was not introduced in the convention in any form, consequently the deliberations were not marred by the antagonisms that were features of former conventions.

Many questions of importance to organized labor were acted upon, and in this respect it may fairly be said that the work of this convention compares most favorably with that of its predecessors.

But few changes were made in the official staff of the Federation, the most important being the election of George W. Bell of the Gas Workers' Union of this city to succeed James H. Bowling as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Bell has been prominent in the affairs of the Labor Council for several years, having served as its President one term and as a member of the Executive Committee for many terms. He is also Business Agent of the Gas Workers' Union.

George A. Tracy was re-elected President by a handsome majority. His administration of the affairs of the Federation during the last year, under trying circumstances, coupled with his admitted capability and standing as one of the foremost labor leaders of this city, made his re-election a foregone conclusion.

The new officers of the Federation are:

President, George A. Tracy, of San Francisco.

First Vice-President, A. M. Thompson, of Oakland.

Second Vice-President, William Rambo, of Oakland.

Third Vice-President, D. D. Sullivan, of Sacramento.

Fourth Vice President, Henry Sager, of San Francisco.

Fifth Vice-President, M. T. Murray, of San Jose.

Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. Fanny Koehl, of San Francisco.

Seventh Vice-President, P. Burlingham, of Eureka.

Eighth Vice-President, N. G. Ross, of Vallejo.

Ninth Vice-President, R. A. Larrimore, of Los Angeles.

Secretary-Treasurer, George W. Bell, of San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor, J. B. Dale, of Vallejo.

Delegate to the Exclusion League Convention at Seattle, Wash., W. R. Gibson, of San Francisco.

San Jose was selected for the meeting place of the next convention, which will be held in October of this year, an amendment to the constitution having been passed changing the time of the annual meetings from January to October.

Not the least interesting of the many events of the week was the social features provided by the local committee of arrangements. As an introduction to the program, the delegates were treated to a band concert on Monday evening, at which a large crowd assembled. On Tuesday evening the real opening of social festivities was begun with a grand ball at

the pavilion. President Tracy, escorting Miss Thompson, one of Vallejo's charming belles, led the grand march, followed by nearly two hundred couples, among which were the delegates, their wives and lady friends and the many socially inclined Vallejoites. On Wednesday, at noon, the convention adjourned for the day and at 2 o'clock took the boat for Mare Island Navy Yard. Although the weather was inclement, the crowd was large and evinced a keen interest in the many interesting and novel sights. All of the workshops were opened to the visitors and the freedom of the yard was general. Several of Uncle Sam's warships lying at the docks undergoing repairs were inspected. The same evening, at the pavilion, a mass meeting was held, presided over by L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo. The opening remarks were made by President Tracy, who was followed in turn by Secretary Gallagher of San Francisco Labor Council, J. B. Osborne of Oakland, Hon. Frank McGowan of San Francisco, fraternal delegate from the Asiatic Exclusion League, and Walter MacArthur, editor of the *Coast Seaman's Journal*. The most notable social affair of the week, however, was the banquet given on Thursday evening. Four hundred covers were laid and the large pavilion, prettily decorated with the national colors, potted plants and palms, presented a picture of color and animation that cannot be described with cold type. After a bountiful repast—and it was truly bountiful—interspersed with delightful music and song, cigars were passed and the intellectual feast was begun. Toastmaster: J. B. Dale, with appropriate remarks, introduced the speakers of the evening. Toasts and responses were as follows: "City of Vallejo," Mayor J. J. Madigan; "State Federation of Labor," President George A. Tracy; "State Legislature," Hon. F. R. Devlin; "American Federation of Labor," Walter MacArthur; "Solano County," Supervisor H. J. Widemann; "The Merchants," I. Dannebaum.

After the regular program of toasts and responses had been concluded, brief remarks were made by several speakers. The affair was a pronounced success in every way, and great credit is due the local banquet committee, Messrs. S. J. Riordan, W. G. Ross, W. A. J. Gift, L. B. Leavitt, John Davidson and J. B. Dale. The week's entertainments concluded with a theatre party on Friday night.

Following is an official report of the proceedings of the convention not heretofore published in the LABOR CLARION:

Fourth Day.

When the convention opened on Thursday morning the Secretary read communications from the Asiatic Exclusion League announcing the election of Frank McGowan and Charles Steckmire as Fraternal Delegates to the Federation. The gentlemen named were given seats in the convention.

The Law and Legislative Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 15.—Presented by R. Caverly, Boiler Makers' Union No. 148, Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of California says:

"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right to

alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it;" and,

"WHEREAS, Government of the people by public service corporations through control of the legislative branch of our State Government is contrary to the foregoing declaration of our State Constitution, and incompatible with government of the people, by the people, for the people; and,

"WHEREAS, The people of Switzerland and of the State of Oregon have found by abundant experience that corporation control of legislation is absolutely prevented by placing in the hands of the people the power to veto vicious laws at the ballot box and the power to initiate laws and amendments to the Constitution and vote upon them, through the initiative and referendum; and

"WHEREAS, Direct legislation by the initiative and referendum is the key to the government of the people, by the people, for the people in so far as legislation is concerned; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that we demand that the next Legislature of this State submit to the electors of this State at the general election in 1910 an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum similar to and deviating in no material point from the initiative and referendum provision of the Constitution of the State of Oregon or of the State of Oklahoma."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The following was reported by the committee without recommendation, but after considerable discussion, the proposition was adopted by the convention:

Proposition No. 16—Presented by R. Caverly, Boiler Makers' Union No. 148, Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, Protection for the voter in casting his ballot is of but little avail if the candidates whose names appear on the ballot are nominated by fraud, trickery or bribery; and

"WHEREAS, The first step in the act of voting consists in the nomination of candidates; and

"WHEREAS, the principle of majority rule, so essential to the success of a republican form of government, should obtain in the nomination of candidates; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, now in annual convention, that candidates for public elective offices should be nominated directly by the voters on some plan of proportional representation that will give each voter an opportunity to express his first, second and third choice for each office; and be it further

"Resolved, That the next Legislature of California is hereby requested to enact a direct primary nomination law based on the principle of proportional representation."

The committee reported the following favorably:

Proposition No. 17.—Presented by R. Caverly, Boiler Makers' Union No. 148, Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, The frequent betrayal of the people by elective officers of the State, of counties and of municipalities is contrary to the public welfare, and is due to the fact that the people have no power

(Continued on Page Eight)

LABOR CLARION.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 10, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

ROLL CALL—Absent—Vice President Verra; Financial Secretary Kenny was excused.

CREDENTIALS—H. W. McMullen, C. A. Siskron, J. A. Holland, W. J. Sweeney, J. Briskoe, S. J. Charcho. Teamsters—Wm. McDonald, Arthur Brophy, James Maher, James Hopkins, John O'Connell, Michael Casey, John McLaughlin, D. Roonan, John Clancy, James McNamara. Electrical Workers—F. Bartholomew, T. Furlong, C. Siebrandt, A. P. Dever, H. Wolf, M. Durken, Mr. Cummings. Barbers—J. V. Ducoing, W. B. Currier, O. P. Weisgerber, T. Creber, Jak. Eberle, A. E. Boen. Rammermen—C. M. Gillen. Cigarmakers—H. Knobel, H. K. Fluck, Geo. A. Simmons. Stable Employees—T. F. Finn, John O'Fallon, Tony Carlson, M. J. Regan. Cooks' Helpers—H. Huber, L. Spinas, Wm. E. King, E. J. Elliott, Geo. Enos. Waitresses—Louise La Rue, Edith Reynolds, Cora Schade. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Patrick Carroll. Typographical—J. J. O'Neill, vice J. V. Rooney. Tailors—M. Noonan, vice Gregor Smith. Machinists—A. Brown, J. Burns, Wm. Delaney, A. Erwin, D. Haggerty, J. A. Kelly, A. Lunde, E. H. Misner, A. Moran, T. Venneeman. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—L. B. Mahone. Postal Clerks—Louis DeBow. Gas Workers—G. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, H. S. Cleveland, P. V. Kearns, Phil Knell. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, acknowledging receipt of Mare Island Navy Yard data. From the American Federation of Labor, also acknowledging receipt of the above data. From the Janitors' Union, requesting delegates to call the attention of their members and families to ask all merchants with whom they deal to employ white help. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From the S. F. Teachers' Federation relative to school lots. From the Hon. Julius Kahn, copy of Labor Bill introduced by him. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, requesting a boycott on the Golden Gate Stables, at 806 Buchanan street. From Metal Polishers' Union of Kenosha, Wis., requesting financial assistance in their dispute against open shop conditions.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Pavers—Business dull; request the Council to assist in adjusting the dispute with Flynn & Tracy Co. Secretary was instructed to co-operate. Pattern Makers—President Sweeney of the Iron Trades Council complained that merchants and contractors were sending a large amount of work out of the city, and stated that the Council would soon be called upon to assist in requesting that local firms be given a fair chance to bid; also protested against unfair firms in the East being given contracts for local work. Shoe Clerks.—Will hold open meeting next Wednesday evening to agitate the early closing movement; also protested against *Organized Labor* publishing the advertisement of the Brockton Shoe Store. Moved that Secretary be instructed to write the Secretaries of local unions and request them to read out the unfair list of the Council at least once a month; carried; also moved that Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Building Trades Council and notify them that this Council had in open session requested them to discontinue the publishing of the advertisements of those firms on the unfair list; carried. Teamsters—Request that a committee of two be appointed to represent the Council and in its name call upon the Mayor to veto the ordinance granting the Santa Fe spur track privileges on Spear street. Moved that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with a like committee from Teamsters to call upon the Mayor; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Gallagher, Reddon and Alexander. Barber Shop Porters—Business dull. Waiters—Deny that any change has been made

in present wage scale. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Members have returned to work and employers have signed new agreement, continuing the old wage scale; also request that the Council look into the conduct of employment agencies and attempt to secure legislation that will curb their pernicious practices.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend—1st. That in the absence of the seal on the communication from the Boston Central Labor Union, the Secretary be instructed to investigate and report to the committee any information he may receive; concurred in. The committee reported that it had secured written statements from the different parties in interest in the Boilermakers' dispute and had drawn up an agreement which it believed would be satisfactory to all concerned. Moved to re-refer the matter to the lodges involved and to the Executive Committee; and if the proposed agreement be approved to report the same to the Council; carried.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—As no representative of Local No. 986 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers appeared, the application for affiliation was held in abeyance.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants for same were ordered drawn.

NOMINATIONS—Moved that nominations be made for delegate to the Seattle Convention of Asiatic Exclusion Leagues, that the election be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock for next Friday evening, and that nominations be re-opened at that time; carried. Bro. Walsh was placed in nomination; moved that nominations close for the evening; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—The Laundry Workers called attention to the fact that they have received a communication from their International President stating that their charter had been revoked and requested that the Council protest his action, because of the fact that Local No. 26 had not been given a hearing. Moved to refer the request to the meeting of the Joint Committee on next Monday evening; carried.

RECEIPTS—Stage Employes, \$4; Hackmen, \$6; Pavers, \$2; Paste Makers, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Molders, \$10; Gas Workers, \$10; Water Workers, \$4; Retail Del. Drivers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Soap Workers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Cooks' Helpers, \$8; Bakery Drivers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Rammermen, \$2; Pie Bakers, \$2; Milk Drivers, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Expressmen, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$18; Sailmakers, \$2; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Boat Builders, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Horse-shoers, \$4. Total, \$146.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; office postage, \$3; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$4.25; Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Co., \$11.05; Walter N. Brunt Co., \$12.50. Total \$80.80.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

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Of fine quality yarns; shaped foot and leg; elastic ribbed top. Blacks with silk embroidered dots and figures, also a great variety of stripes and plaids. These are absolutely fast colors. All sizes, 9½ to 11½.



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FINANCIAL LEPROSY.

We are passing through a financial crisis, a currency famine, and at this writing have perhaps narrowly escaped an industrial panic.

It has been said that all financial questions should be left to bankers to settle as it was their particular business, and they knew all about it, and that a layman did not know enough about it to discuss it intelligently.

All of this may be true, says the *Shoe Workers' Journal*, but the bankers have made such a mess of it, and have involved the layman's interests to such an extent that the layman, who after all is the man who owns the money, is obliged to take part in the discussion in an endeavor to find out who is fit to be a banker to handle his money.

A group of mighty financiers who own many banks are found to be engaged in dishonest and unlawful practices, their crookedness is exposed to public view, and their punishment is threatened.

The powerful group then declare the attack on them is unwarranted, and that it will destroy national prosperity, and proceed to prove it by using the stock market to depress the value of stocks, causing them to shrink more than \$5,000,000,000 in a few months.

The laymen put their money in banks, and bankers lend the money on stocks good, bad and indifferent.

A tremendous shrinkage like this of course caused banks making such loans to call for payment, and in many cases the stocks on which the loans were made were not marketable for sufficient money to pay the loans.

Then came suspicion and strife between banks, bankers and financiers of the second class, all of which is satisfactory to the powerful group who are trying to prove that the commercial prosperity of the country is in danger, both to avoid punishment themselves and to threaten with punishment those who have threatened them.

This, then, stripped of all fuss and feathers, was the cause of the crisis.

Now in the show down between the banks, bankers and financiers of the second class, it was shown that the laymen's money had sustained further assault and battery, and this new evidence of the misuse of his money, in addition to the instance he had noted previously, caused the layman to become distrustful of the men who knew so much about the banking business, so he went to the banks and drew his money and has been since sitting on the fence waiting for some honest man to come along and pick his pocket.

The layman's withdrawal of his money from the banks and from circulation caused the currency famine, and the inability of banks to get real money for pay rolls caused some industries to pay by check and others to shut down entirely, thus narrowly escaping a general industrial panic.

We see then that when the layman becomes a tight wad he can cause a money famine and stop the wheels of industry, and since the layman is such an important factor in the banking game he may be pardoned if in the future he demands a voice and vote on the rules under which the game is played.

In the first place, the layman is inexpressibly shocked that the traditions of his childhood have been so rudely shattered.

As a boy his hero was the honest boy, a child of country parents, poor but respectable, of course; who, tying all his worldly possessions in a handkerchief, walks to the city, where by strict adherence to the rule that "honesty is the best policy," won an honored name and great fortune.

Instead of this ideal condition the layman finds that financial leprosy is prevalent in banking circles, and he is afraid that unless he severs all connection therewith he will become infected himself.

While many newspapers and individuals are advising him to put his money back into the bank so the wheels of industry can resume, the layman hesitates and would feel more like doing it if the

financial lepers were removed from the banks and deported to the leper settlement at Penekese, and all who had been exposed to infection had been properly fumigated.

* The layman cannot understand why the government should issue money which he acquires by hard labor and then charter privateers to take the money away from him.

The layman does not believe in privateers.

The layman wonders why the government does not furnish him with a safe place to deposit his savings.

The layman has confidence in the government, but no confidence in the government's chartered privateers.

The layman says that if the government wishes to charter banks it should guarantee the depositors in each bank at the pro rata expense of all banks, and that in case any bank suspends payment the government should immediately step in and resume payment, preventing any substantial loss of time or money to the depositor, and the government, charging any ultimate loss to the other banks pro rata. No bank to be allowed to do business except upon these conditions. A law to this effect will give the layman confidence.

There will still remain a class who will prefer to deal with the government direct, and to establish complete confidence Postal Savings Banks are necessary. Let the government establish Postal Savings Banks at 2 per cent. interest, and then the hoards that were hoarded before the recent money famine will come out of their hiding places and once more perform the functions of money.

The layman is satisfied if the government deposits Postal Savings with the banks for commercial use, because the layman has confidence in the government, but the layman thinks the banks should pay at least 2 per cent. for government deposits.

The layman does not believe the banks should be under obligation to the Secretary of the Treasury for the free use of government funds whether such valuable official favor is properly recompensed, privately or not.

The two measures just suggested are both founded upon the confidence of the layman in the government and his natural expectation that the government will protect him from exploitation by his more powerful enemies.

Give us government responsibility to the depositors in government chartered banks, and give us Postal Savings Banks, and there will never be another money famine or industrial panic because the layman, having full confidence in the government, will not again withdraw his money from circulation.

Such legislation would probably be opposed by bankers who prefer license to liberty, and by their friends in Congress, and in the departments, but the legislation is needed nevertheless, and it is only a question of how much of a disturbance we must pass through before it comes.

In closing it may be remarked that between the crisis and the famine, the powerful group swallowed a few of their would-be competitors of the second class at their own price, and the net result of the whole affair is that there are less millionaires than before, less well-to-do than before, more poor people than before, while the powerful group owns more of the nation's wealth than ever. Such a punishment.

Verily, "another victory like this and we are lost."

One of the most notable features presented by the statistics of bituminous coal production during the past year or two is the increase in the use of machine mined coal. In 1889 the percentage of machine mined tonnage was 23; in 1906, 35.1. Pennsylvania has the most machines, West Virginia second, Illinois next, then Kentucky and Indiana. The machine invasion is being regarded with considerable apprehension by the miners.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS DOING.

When trade unionists are discussing or advocating the advisability of the government owning and operating some industry or public utility that is now being run by private individuals and for private profit, some individual is almost sure to arise and assert with owl-like solemnity that the government can not and is not adapted for any such work. With an expression of profound wisdom it will be declared that Uncle Sam does not and ought not to interfere with things that he knows nothing about and would only make a failure of it were he to meddle with it in any way. When such statements are made, it betrays a woeful lack of knowledge of things that are, for there are very few branches of business either of a public or private nature in which Uncle Sam is not interested. Not only is he interested, but he manages to transact the business entrusted to his care in a business-like manner and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. And when he makes things he does it superior in every way, cheaper and under better conditions than any private individual or concern can attempt it. When he makes guns, for instance, they seem to fill all requirements and upon more than one occasion did excellent service when they were put to the test and when the situation demanded it.

Besides this Uncle Sam has built, he owns and he is operating a cable and telegraph system—the Washington-Alaska. In length this would reach from Newfoundland to Ireland if placed on the other coast! The commercial tolls on this line amount to ten thousand dollars a month, and he says in his advertisement of rates that he serves the public at four-fifths lower rates than his competitors.

He has bought and owns and operates an important railroad—that connecting the two oceans across the Panama strip.

He has an ocean steamship line from New York to Panama and asks for freight and passengers in the regular way.

In the Philippines he has a savings bank run by the postal department and pays interest on all deposits, guaranteeing by the faith of the government that cash will never run short.

In thirteen of the Philippine cities Uncle Sam runs slaughter-houses and has a monopoly of that business for ten million people—something better than the one he fought in Chicago, for competition is impossible.

It is not only at Hot Springs, Ark., that the government is running a health resort; it has a splendid one in the Philippines also, where it is regularly in the hotel business.

He has telegraph and telephone lines in Porto Rico; he runs a big newspaper in Manila and in the Panama zone.

But the greatest growth in means and authority is shown in the Forestry Bureau. Nine years ago he had an appropriation of twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars for this department and employed eleven men. Now he has an appropriation of \$3,100,000 a year and employs one thousand four hundred men, while insisting that Germany, under the same system and the like cares, would employ two hundred thousand men: * * *

Now your Uncle Sam wishes to take care of the people's savings and run a savings bank in connection with his Postoffice Department. And why shouldn't he? Trade unions and trade unionists have advocated this reform for years and they will keep on doing it until they get it, and if they don't get it now they will as soon as they send men from their own ranks to represent them in the House of Representatives at Washington.—*Machinists's Journal*.

It would appear that the Rand mining magnates have not got all their own way, for after next month all Indian coolies over sixteen years of age, without registration certificates, are to be deported from the Transvaal.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

P. W. (Shorty) Pray, for several years a member of No. 21, and for many other years an itinerant knight of the stick and rule, well known from coast to coast, has finally settled down on a ranch in Merced County, near Los Banos. Mr. Pray, unless his plans miscarry, will devote his remaining days to tilling the soil and leading the simple life. According to advices recently received in this city by friends of Mr. Pray he has made his home on Clovercrest ranch, two miles south of Los Banos, on which he conducts a dairy and to which he is making extensive improvements. He has already received three carloads of lumber and has begun work on the construction of a model barn, with accommodations for sixty cows. It is Mr. Pray's intention to build a large silo in the near future, as well as a large and handsome eight-room bungalow. He has made every preparation for an extensive dairy farm, and his milk house and other buildings are to be constructed on entirely modern lines. He expects by spring to be milking at least 200 cows. He has purchased some fancy chicken stock, which will be a side line in connection with the dairy business. An additional feature of Clovercrest ranch will be the raising of a special breed of porkers. For this purpose an imported Berkshire boar has been obtained. Mr. Pray has also determined upon the most modern methods of cultivating the soil and will check his furrows on the rectangular system, rather than by the antiquated plan of following the earth's natural contour. Eighty acres have been set aside for the cultivation of alfalfa.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its semi-annual meeting last Sunday afternoon. The reports of officers showed a very satisfactory condition of the society's finances, \$9,372.31 being the available assets and the liabilities are nil. The gain for the half year was \$664.71. Applications were received from H. F. Pahl, R. H. Norton, Jr., H. A. Ricketts and C. H. Smith. Six candidates were initiated, as follows: Nate Otterbein, E. F. Fanning, G. H. Minifie, F. A. Maimone, D. S. Luddy, H. H. Conner. Dr. A. B. McGill was retained as physician for another term and T. A. Donlon will continue as druggist. J. M. Scott and F. M. Harlow were elected to the board of directors. The society now has 155 members.

Eugene Ford, an artist of note from Minneapolis, Minn., has recently completed one of the finest bird's eye views of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs that has ever been made. The picture is to be the star feature of a booklet that the International Typographical Union is to compile and distribute among members and visitors to the Home. The painting shows the grounds as they will be when the present landscape scheme is put into effect. The book is to be compiled under the direction of President Lynch. It will contain an exhaustive description of the home, its management and plans for the future. The first edition of 30,000 copies will soon be issued.

Dan Owens, formerly a well-known member of No. 21, who went East shortly after the earthquake and settled in St. Louis, was recently married to a charming young lady in that city. Dan has many friends in San Francisco, all of whom wish him bon voyage on the matrimonial sea.

A recent letter from Jules Chaudet, who is holding down a machine on the New York *Times*, says that he is looking anxiously forward to the time when he can return to dear old 'Frisco. There are others in the same frame of mind.

Don't forget the next meeting of the union, Sunday, January 26. The delegates to the Vallejo convention will make an interesting report and there will be many other matters of interest to lay before the membership for consideration.

The seventh annual prize masquerade ball of the Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association will be held in Stegemann's Hall, Valencia street, near Fourteenth, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. Admission 50 cents.

AT THE THEATERS.**Victory.**

The program at the Victory this week is a most excellent one and leaves nothing that can be added to make it more complete. There is nothing in the printed bill to indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Blessing in "The Surprise Dinner" are exceptionally good, but the applause with which their act is greeted tells the story. Sherman and Fuller, in their act "Tumbles, Bumps and Bangs," are especially mirth producing. Will Newlan is a musician of high merit and the Ahearns are on their second successful week. Edwin Hoddy, aerial gymnast, James Ward and Gertrude Morris, Lem Confer, Adams and Everett and The Hunns contribute their share to an enjoyable entertainment.

Central.

A big headliner from the East, a melodrama of renown, "Convict 999," is holding the boards at the Central this week and meeting with exceptional favor.

The play deals with a story of love and intrigue, and is novel and interesting. The scenic effects are beautiful and well placed and the full strength of the excellent company is shown to advantage.

Evelyn Selbie made her appearance once more and was well received. True Boardman acted with force and in his difficult role showed distinctive dramatic power. Elmer Booth, always up to date, was as funny as he could be and made a big hit.

Next week another great production, in preparation "Bunco in Arizona."

Orpheum.

The Orpheum Theatre offers an exceptional program, beginning with next Sunday afternoon. It will be headed by those popular and gifted comedians, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, who will present "A Bachelor's Wife." Sydney Dean and Company will appear in "Christmas on Blackwell's Island. Adolph Zink will appear in a character song specialty with moving picture effect. Geiger and Walter will introduce a musical novelty. Mullen and Corelli will return for one week only and it will be the last week of W. Imman's and his tiger and Newfoundland dogs, Foster and Foster, and the marvelous Manello-Marnitz troupe of acrobats.

New factories are springing up like mushrooms in the Rhine country, and all are built substantially. There is general complaint, in consequence, of the scarcity of labor. It is being claimed that no man in Germany is idle unless he chooses to be.

Canadian unionists are protesting strongly against the importation of workmen from England by the Manufacturers' Association. The latter body announces that it is highly gratified with the success of its labor bureau in London.

An international agreement forbidding night work in factories by women has been signed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. It will be put in practice in December, 1910.

An important federation has been formed in England, called an "Association of Woodworking Trade Unions." It is composed of seven of the great unions engaged in the woodworking industry, consisting of 81,900 members.

Child labor continues on the increase in Michigan. "There were 700 more children under 16 years of age employed in the State of Michigan during 1907 than in 1906." That is the official report of one of the deputies.

New York Central Federated Union is making plans to trap spies in labor organizations. A secret committee of five has been appointed to do some ferreting. One of the beasts was caught lately.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

BACK ON MARKET STREET

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

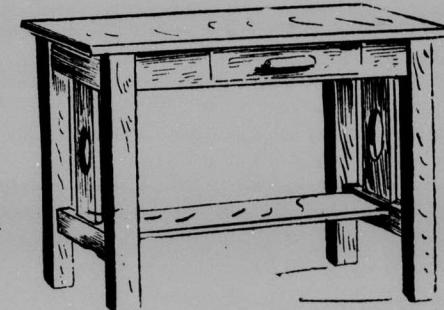
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FURNITURE COMPANY**

1049 Market Street

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the annual meeting of the union held on January 9, the newly elected officers selected to guide the destinies of the M. M. P. U. during 1908 were duly installed and commenced the performance of their respective duties. Reports were submitted by the Board of Directors, both Secretaries and Treasurer, covering the year just past, that of the Board of Directors proving of interest on account of the variety and extent of matter disposed of.

The Auditing Committee submitted a report showing that the accounts of the Secretaries and Treasurer were correct, and recommended that a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke. The committee's recommendation was heartily concurred in by the meeting.

After some discussion, the meeting of January 9 decided not to change the present laws fixing the number of members to constitute the funeral band and the amount of the death benefit. The disadvantage to which members regularly employed in theatres are subject through being displaced by traveling musicians was brought to the attention of the meeting and occasioned considerable talk. It was decided to have the Law and Legislative Committee formulate suitable resolutions for submission to and action by the next regular union meeting.

At the Board meeting held on January 14, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. M. L. Higley, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, was admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. J. Figone, H. C. Kamler, W. T. Lambert, A. J. McFret, and A. Rankoff, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. J. Brayle, J. R. Kardoza, H. Koenig, A. W. Lamb, L. Maynard, W. J. McCoy, J. B. Panella, F. A. Peebles, W. B. Rickey, E. E. Schmitz, A. Von Bendleben, and J. B. Warburton have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Messrs. E. T. Crawford, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, H. Harmon, of No. 306, Waco, J. Price, of No. 456, Eldorado, and C. Renoult, of No. 174, New Orleans, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

George Walker, Sr., a member of Local No. 6 for many years past and well known to older members of the local that resided in this city some 30 years ago, died at his late residence, 1196 Valencia street, on Thursday morning, January 9th. Death was directly due to a severe attack of "la grippe," although the extreme old age—almost 82—and consequent general weakness of the deceased member hastened his demise. He was actively connected with the old "Second Regiment Band" of the National Guard of California some 25 years ago, and was very successful in obtaining engagements for his organization. In late years he had virtually ceased to contract for or accept musical engagements. His funeral was held on Sunday, January 12, under the auspices of the local, interment being in Mount Olivet cemetery.

The following clipping from the N. Y. *Evening Journal*, of recent date, will be of interest to those acquainted with former member Geo. McNeice and his good-natured spouse:

"Fifteen pearls, of an estimated value of \$4,000, were found in the gizzard of a turkey by Mrs. G. McNeice, of No. 2787 Broadway. The find was the result of Mrs. McNeice's custom of examining the gizzard of every turkey or chicken which she has bought since she came to New York from California, ten years ago. In that State it was not unusual to find a gold nugget or a small bit of silver. How the pearls came to be in the possession of this particular turkey has not yet been ascertained."

One can easily foresee a great demand for information from George McNeice as to the place of breeding of the turkey in question. There are those, however, that having some knowledge of George's propensity for joking, will read the published item with considerable doubt of its veracity.

BARBER SHOP PORTERS.

At a meeting held Wednesday, the 8th inst., after a very spirited contest, the following officers were elected by the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees: President, D. J. O'Shea; Vice-President, Frank Prussler; Recording Secretary, H. A. Harby; Financial Secretary, Miss Meta Bullwinkel; Treasurer, Miss Annie O'Connell; Guide, E. B. Stolle; Guard, H. Baumeister; Trustees: D. J. O'Shea, E. B. Stolle, Monte Allen; Business Agent, Monte Allen; Delegate to S. F. Labor Council, H. A. Harby. The meetings are held the second Wednesday of every month.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES.

Lodge No. 21 of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association elected the following officers at a meeting held Tuesday evening: President, William G. Rusk; Vice-President, S. D. Simpson; Recording Secretary, William R. Whorff; Financial Secretary, H. W. Nowell; Past President, George Holding; Marshal, Charles Newby; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Finley; Treasurer, J. C. Brandling; Trustees—Max Fogel, M. Kochman, Charles Dietz, T. E. O'Shay and P. Waugh.

GARMENT CUTTERS.

Garment Cutters, Local No. 45, has elected the following officers: President, Ed. Corpe; Vice-President, Geo. Frederickson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Corpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. M. Foley; Board of Trustees—S. Beamish, O. Meade, A. Furrer; Finance Committee, M. Harris, D. Adelstein; N. Rothman; Executive Board—M. Harris, D. Adelstein, N. Rothman, J. McCarthy, R. Corpe, A. Furrer, Geo. Frederickson.

PRESS FEEDERS' BALL.

San Francisco Press Feeders' and Assistants' Union, No. 33, will give its fifth anniversary ball at Stegemann's Hall, Valencia street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, on Saturday evening, the 25th inst. The admission fee has been fixed at 25 cents. The Press Feeders comprise the juniors of the several printing trades organizations, and always carry out any undertaking they engage in with more than ordinary enthusiasm, consequently their fifth anniversary ball is certain to be a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

At the close of the installation of officers of Upholsterers' Union No. 28 last week, B. B. Rosenthal, the retiring President, was presented a handsome diamond set locket as a token of the union's appreciation of his services to the organization.

The San Francisco Lithographers' Union, Apprentices and Press Feeders have made arrangements for a ball to be given on the night of February 8 at Stegemann's Hall.

Shoe factories of the George E. Keith Company, in Campello, Middleboro and North Adams, Mass., which have been in operation only six hours daily for nearly a month, have been ordered to resume a full time schedule. The factories employ 3000 hands.

The Burlington Railroad, on January 1, established an employment bureau, through which all skilled labor will be employed. A complete record will be kept of every person employed.

Nearly 500 men of the shop and yard force of the Baltimore & Ohio at Cumberland, Md., were laid off recently. The force retained is sufficient to take care of only the most urgent work.

Pensions for disabled and aged employees, to be paid solely by the railroad, have been announced by the Grand Trunk, taking effect January 1.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

THAT OBITUARY NOTICE.

Through the courtesy of President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, we are in possession of a circular, which was issued for the benefit of the members of this association, writes James F. McHugh, in the *Stone Cutters' Journal*. It gravely announces the disintegration and near dissolution of that once powerful employers' organization known as the United Typothetae of America.

It will be remembered that this great combine started out three years ago with a flourish of trumpets and blowing of horns. Its shibboleths of "un-American," "open shops," "tyranny of labor unions," "liberty for individual workmen," "non-interference with their business," and so on, ad nauseam, were widely heralded over this broad land, with the aid and assistance on an interested and sympathetic press, and an immense treasury. Guided and generalized by the brightest legal intellects in the business world, the object sought was the destruction of the powerful typographical union, and for a time it looked very dark for that organization, which put up a magnificent fight. But the smoke of the battle having cleared, what do we find? At a recent convention of the great typothetae not more than thirty apathetic delegates were present, where formerly enthusiastic hundreds were in attendance. Evidently they were tired of the farce, for they worried through their business in less than twelve hours. The convention was an abject failure.

But the typographical union—where does it stand to-day? Against tremendous odds, it has won one of the greatest industrial battles of modern times, and the eight-hour day is now firmly established all over the country. This victory involved much suffering, many sacrifices and the expenditure of close on to \$4,000,000. The open shop is relegated to the limbo of the lost and the world movement for a shorter workday has made an immense step forward.

Let the Parry-Post-Van Cleve little million and a half outfit pause and remember the fate of the terrible typothetae. If one trade union can raise \$4,000,000 to protect its interests, what monster sum may not be raised, if necessary, for a similar purpose by the combined trade unions of the country. But it will not be necessary. The trade union movement is a great, natural economic force for the uplifting of the wageworker, and can no more be set aside by the reactionaries of the Parry-Post-Van Cleve type than a mountain avalanche or a tidal wave. Natural laws govern in the economic world as well as in the physical.

The communication from the typographical president, above referred to, was draped in deepest mourning, evidently in sorrow at the sad ending of the great typothetae, but the printers were ever a generous people, and this clothing of their communications in the habiliments of woe, over the de-greatest heights of unselfish generosity. But they can well afford to be generous, these victors!

Immigration to America during the year ending June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year in the history of the United States, according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration and Naturalization. The immigration for 1907 exceeded that for 1906 by 184,614, and that for 1905 by 258,850, or an increase over 1906 of more than 17 per cent. and over 1905 of more than 25 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906, 12,432 aliens were rejected at our ports, during the past year, 13,164, an increase of 632; hence, the total number of those who have sought admission in 1907, viz., 1,298,513, exceeds the number who applied in 1907, viz., 1,113,167, by 185,346.

The announcement was made at Pittsburg, Pa., on Christmas that by January 6 all of the mills of McKeesport, Glassport, Du Quesne and allied plants in the Monongahela Valley will be in operation. Over 40,000 men who have been idle for several weeks will return to work.

THE AGE OF NERVES.

The extreme nervous tension under which workers labor in the mad struggle for the attainment of the present day standards of success, leaves results that warn us to check our speed.

When we say workers we mean it in the broad sense to include writers, financiers, professional men, wage-earners, and in fact all who labor with hand or brain.

In every walk of life the workers have become so imbued with the desire to climb rough-shod over their fellows and "get there first," that the seas of commerce, industry, art and literature, are strewn with derelicts of humanity.

Insatiate ambition drives the child in the school, the student in the university, the workman in the factory, the merchant in his business, and the learned men in their professions, to expend the last ounce of energy they possess to attain the object in view, regardless of the fact that such strife brings to an increasing number every year nervous break-downs and oftentimes end in early death, or permanently impaired health, or suicide or lunacy.

It may not be generally realized that the number of inmates of the institutions for the insane are increasing at an alarming rate.

In the insane institutions of the State of Massachusetts alone there are nearly 25,000 inmates.

It may be said that a large proportion of these were made insane from intemperate living rather than intemperate working, but granting this, it must also be granted that intemperate working is the cause of much intemperate living.

A person worn with work and worry takes a stimulant and repeats until he forgets his troubles for the time being.

Of course this is not a remedy, for it simply robs him of more vitality and sends him so much nearer the asylum or the grave.

In no case can intemperate living cure intemperate working, but in many cases temperate working will cure intemperate living.

The cause of temperance has been gaining ground these many years and is making rapid strides today, but in spite of this, intemperance in work is filling our insane asylums faster than we can build them.

Without denying the damage done by King Alcohol, we invite you to go with us to look on the floor of the stock exchange and see the crazy men act; then go with us to the brokers' offices about town where other men are gambling in stocks and then answer this question—who does more to the injury of home, of character, of humanity, and of posterity, the saloons or the stock gambling dens?

Another point—stock gambling has driven many men to drink, but saloons seldom drive a man to the stock market.

We are not upholding saloons, we are simply stating that intemperate working is even worse than intemperate living, and we are using the stock gamblers as a conspicuous example, illustrating the point.

The man who drinks a glass of beer pays the wages of the man who made it and the farmer who raised the grain, while the stock gambler pays nothing to the producer but draws from him always.

Stock gambling is brain labor more utterly useless than any other form of labor that we can conceive of, and at the same time more destructive not only of the public generally but its participants in particular, and it furnishes its full share of the shipwrecks of life.

The fever of gambling has entered into industry, and many toilers have come to look upon "taking a chance" as a short cut to affluence and have fallen bruised and bleeding by the wayside.

Other factory workers have essayed to accumulate a competence by continuous hard labor and rigid economy. A few have succeeded, but many have fallen from lack of nourishment.

The writer knows of a machinist who asked for

and was given the privilege of working overtime as much as he liked. He attempted to work 16 hours a day and did so for six years when he died from exhaustion. It is not necessary to say that he was not a Union machinist and it was not a union shop.

Workmen strive against each other in competition in the factory, forcing the weaker to the wall. Our industrial cities are full of stunted, bent and permanently aged men who have been broken upon the wheels of frenzied industry. They are the fathers of the rising generation of future nervous wrecks.

Employers strive against each other in the marts of commerce, rave at the factory managers for quicker time or more excellent work or both, and in the maelstrom are reduced to fit subjects for "sanitoriums" or "retreats," the inmates of which are unnumbered.

And what effect will this terrific nervous strain have on posterity? Our children are bred and raised in the atmosphere of strained nerves. At home they see their parents always trying to carry more than they can bear, and expect to do the same, nor are they disappointed.

Our children are nervous, but being accustomed to overload ourselves we naturally overload them—all of us and all of them.

In our schools we crowd them with more work, more work, and more work. Out of school we give them special studies to crowd them "ahead."

If the tender bodies stand the mental strain we swell with pride at our "smart scholars," but how about the little ones who are forced to a nervous break down?

The reader is invited to visit a grammar school known to the writer. Here are 54 children under one woman teacher.

The children are very nervous and active. Their studies are so numerous and the time given to each is so limited that the moderate going, but thorough scholar, gets a poor mark. All the scholars are working for speed. They must get each allotment done before the time limit expires. Look at their faces. Note the strained expression. See also the nervous twitchings and facial contortions that come unconsciously.

Study the teacher. She is well educated in her poorly paid profession, and by temperament and disposition is well qualified to teach, and under proper conditions could give most excellent results.

True to our habits, we have overloaded her with 54 overloaded children.

True to the environments that surround her, she tries to carry more than she can bear, and to keep up under the strain she takes nerve treatments from an electrical specialist.

And this is a sample of our boasted free schools which we expect to send our children out into the world with hand, brain, eye and nerve steady and trained to hit the bull's-eye of success!

How long may we lean over the precipice without losing our balance?

We boast of the productiveness of our labor and the nimbleness of our dollars is conceded, but we are nearly exhausting our nervous force and sooner or later we must return to rational work and reasonable recreation and rest.

By unsaddling ourselves, our children and their teachers, our posterity may survive in such mental condition as to be intelligent students of the history of the present "age of nerves."

Hundreds of women of various types and grades of society assembled at Manchester to promote a national union for women workers, to discuss plans for the betterment of woman's position, to protest against the small wages paid them in proportion to men's, the woman's maximum being the man's minimum, decided the unskilled woman worker couldn't organize because too poor to accumulate funds; therefore that trade unionism holds out no hope.

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PROBLEMS OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

We have been assured, through the press, that Japan is very much exercised over the question of keeping her subjects out of the United States and Canada. In view of the fact that Japanese immigration is heavier now than it ever has been, this news is rather astonishing and when we are told, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, that in the United States and Canada there are more than 100,000 Japanese, drilled in military tactics, ready to respond to the call of the bugle as was shown in the Vancouver riots, with the thousands in Mexico and tens of thousands in Hawaii, the news is accepted with a grain of salt. It would be unnatural for Japan to make an honest endeavor to head off her subjects, that now have gained such a formidable foothold from increasing their strength in the civilized countries.

Whether the news has been given out to forestall any drastic legislation by this Congress is not known. There may be something in the declaration that hopes to allay popular opposition to the Japanese until they have crowded over thousands more of their people and secure added strength against the time of need.

Its truth is further doubted because the Japanese ambassador at Washington has said that any restriction of Japanese immigrants will tend to strain relations between Japan and the United States. His recall at the time the matter was taken to the President is also in evidence to prove the position of Japan.

We do not care so much as to what the reasons of the Japanese may be as we do that proper precautions be taken to effectually shut them out. Experience has proved there can be no half-way measures in handling the question. It must be straight exclusion with no side agreements covering any favored set of students who are educated for laundry purposes, scientists trained for section work or the lumber camps and other like holders of college degrees who may come for travel, pleasure or education. We are perfectly willing to allow them an opportunity to travel if they will travel fast enough. But, we do not want them to stop between stations for pleasure and start in to make their living at it by beating a good American out of his job.

There is no middle ground open to dealing with these people. Trickery and deception are their national characteristics; they take credit to themselves if they can beat the foreign devil. And, they usually do at any game into which they enter.

Canada is up against it just as we are and it seems as if there could be a white man's common ground found by the two countries against the common foe. The Dominion, however, is unusually quiet over the matter. The greatest agitation against Japanese intrusion comes from London, where the dangers seem to be more fully realized than they are in Canada itself. Dealing with the question in several of the colonies has brought the subject closer to the Home Government and it is better advised, seems to be the reason to be given for the opposition shown in England against the occupation of the colonies by Asiatics.

The *Fortnightly Review*, London, has gone after the matter and we quote from its opinion as follows:

"It is absolutely certain that with unrestricted immigration California in twenty years would be a Japanese State, inhabited by a white minority. And with respect to British Columbia, the peril or the prospect, or whatever you like to call it, is even more remarkable. British Columbia, though one of the most glorious regions in the world, is one of those numerous territories ideally adapted to white settlement, which we hold but do not fill. It is larger than the German Empire. It has a population of about two hundred thousand; that is—apart from the coast ports—an almost imperceptible sprinkling on the lonely soil which treasures up magnificent national resources, about five thousand Japanese are said to have landed during the present year alone,

and tens of thousands more are ready to follow from Hawaii as soon as the way is open."

The question of Japanese immigration in Canada concerns the peace of the world, thinks this writer. The matter at present is actually dilemmatic, he declares. "Thus Japanese immigration must either be restricted or unrestricted. The former course means serious diplomatic difficulty at Tokio. The latter course means an absolutely fatal feud with Australian and Canadian democracy." As for unrestricted immigration, he thinks that it would obliterate the Monroe Doctrine. To quote further:

"The unrestricted influx of yellow immigrants would create along the Pacific strip of North America an Asiatic Chile. The conditions of the whole American problem would be changed. The most destructive of all imaginable solvents would be applied to the Monroe Doctrine. Asiatics would hold both sides of the Pacific, as Europeans hold both sides of the Atlantic, and all civilizations might be dominated or convulsed for centuries by that state of things, as the Middle Ages were moved and vitalized by the secular controversy between Christianity and Islam."

The *Review* believes that immigration must be allowed or disallowed. If allowed it is certain to cause trouble with the colonies, and if not allowed there will be trouble with Tokio, and as a sort of inconsistent compromise it suggests that the number be fixed. If there is partial restriction it would mean no restriction in practice. If the whites are not to be submerged by the yellow races they must keep them out of their country. What of it if it is unfair, as the conservatives declare. Is it not better to be unfair to some one else rather than to ourselves? Is it not better to shut off extinction of the whites by restriction of the yellows? What is there unfair in defending a white man's living against that of another race?

Our country is making hurried preparations to defend the Philippines and Hawaii; demands for appropriations are made for coast defenses, and all quite properly, too, but where is the sense of building defenses if we are going to let the people we profess to fear walk in behind those defenses and save them the trouble of coming in over them?

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becroft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadalupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

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Deposits December 31, 1907	36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....	39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co. s. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

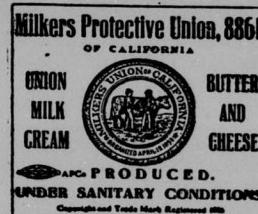
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THE BANKS.

The subject of paramount importance in discussions in all classes of the community for some time past has been the condition of the banks—both savings and commercial.

The rotten condition of affairs revealed by the investigation of the methods of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company naturally excited alarm on the part of all depositors in banks, and had not these institutions taken advantage of the special legal holidays proclaimed by the Governor and also resorted to the expedient of issuing "Clearing House Certificates," but few banks in San Francisco could have withstood the run that would have undoubtedly ensued.

To-day the San Francisco banks are doing business on a practically normal basis, and the Clearing House certificates are fast being retired. Of course conditions are not such as prevailed previous to the collapse of the schemes of the New York coterie of "frenzied financiers" that precipitated the financial crisis, but, taking into consideration all factors bearing on the financial situation, San Francisco may fairly be congratulated on her financial situation to-day.

During the last ten days statements of the condition of the savings banks have been published, and a careful reading of these reports should restore the confidence of timid depositors in the stability of these custodians of their savings.

Likewise, a statement of the condition of the commercial banks has been published, and it shows that these institutions are in a healthy condition.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory bank statements, the distrust caused by the financial flurry and the exposure of the rottenness of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company has not entirely subsided, consequently the banks are pursuing an ultra-conservative policy at this time—commercial banks making but few loans on securities and permitting practically no overdrafts, and the savings banks demanding legal notice from depositors of withdrawals of funds.

Many people, particularly savings banks depositors, do not appear to understand why a solvent bank should take this course, yet a little reflection should convince them that to follow any other course at this time would be to invite disaster. No bank can stand a persistent run—that is, or should be, a fact known to all, and if the savings banks in the present unfortunate condition that prevails should pay out moneys without restriction they would commit financial suicide, because it is a certainty that the withdrawals of timid depositors would far exceed the immediate cash resources of the strongest bank in town.

There is one solution of this difficulty as it exists at this time—let the savings banks depositors give practical demonstration of their confidence in these institutions by continuing their deposits as of old and cease to attempt to withdraw their deposits unless they need the money for legitimate purposes. Confidence begets confidence, and until the banks have the confidence of their depositors that the sworn statements of their condition warrants, it is hardly to be expected that they will modify for some time the ultra-conservative policy they are now pursuing.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONCLUDES ITS WORK.

(Continued from Page One)

to remove unfaithful elective public servants from their positions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, demands that the next Legislature of California submit to the electors at the general election in 1910 an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the recall; and not more than 15 per cent of the legal voters of the State be required for petitions for the recall of State officers, not more than 15 per cent for petitions for the recall of county officers, and not more than 15 per cent for petitions for the recall of town or city officers."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

A resolution presented by A. Seaman of the Sailors' Union, urging the Legislature to abolish the death penalty, was reported without recommendation. After a spirited discussion the resolution was lost.

The following was adopted:

Proposition No. 19.—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for the carrying of small parcels through the mails, and that this convention requests its affiliated unions to urge the Congressmen of their respective districts to aid in the amending or enacting these laws."

At this point Fraternal Delegates McGowan and Steckmire of the Asiatic Exclusion League addressed the convention on the Exclusion question. Both gentlemen made strong pleas for an extension of interest and co-operation in the work of the league.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

Proposition No. 20.—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The two millions and a half of trades unionists in America representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power amounts to an immense sum annually; and

"WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label, the emblem of honest toil, is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a constant demand for union labor products will prevent strikes in most instances, and will abolish unfair employment of labor,

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its eighth annual convention assembled, request the delegates present to urge the members of their respective unions to purchase none but label products when and wherever they can do so."

The committee recommended its adoption and recommendation was concurred in.

The following was also adopted:

"Resolved, By the delegates of this eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor of California that we put forward every effort for a more general demand not only for the Cigarmakers' Union Label, but every other Union Label."

An amendment to the Constitution, changing the time of holding the annual convention from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in October, was adopted.

Mrs. Ella Moore of San Francisco addressed the convention at length in advocacy of reforms in our educational system.

The Committee on Reports of Officers reported as follows:

President's Report.

We commend your President upon the able and painstaking report submitted and valuable information and suggestions therein contained. It is the duty of all to carefully peruse the same, in order to be intelligently informed upon conditions surround-

ing the labor movement of our State. We call the particular attention of the delegates to a portion of the President's report, which reads as follows:

"Legislative Agent Leavitt says: 'Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high office of Governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seemed to be evident that organized capital, through a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this State.'

"It is doubly significant that the opinion above quoted is expressed by a gentleman who gave his honorable support to the present administration. His opinion was written, not in the excitement attending his labors as our agent at Sacramento, but in the calm seclusion of home environments and several months after his duties as legislative agent had ceased.

"It is not my purpose in this report to unduly criticize the numerous vetoes of so-called labor measures by Governor Gillett. I have no especial criticism to make of any political party. I am not prepared to say that if the present chief executive had been defeated at the polls our treatment at the hands of another would have been more considerate, but I do urge upon the representatives of organized labor in California the necessity of more consistent political action in the future. If we are to have executive, judicial and legislative departments in this State that will give 'just and fair consideration' to measures that have for their purpose the amelioration of obnoxious conditions, it is imperative that we shall elect to public office men who are worthy of our confidence and esteem and who are in sympathy with the wealth producer as well as the successful wealth-accumulator. To do this we must weigh carefully the records and character of all candidates for our suffrage before, and not after, election day."

These paragraphs contain three regrettable facts:

1. That organized labor is not receiving fair treatment at the hands of Governor Gillett.
2. That Brother L. B. Leavitt urged and fostered the election of Mr. Gillett.

3. That such assistance rendered to Governor Gillett during his campaign and upon the strength of mere and dubiously worded promises, made in the midst of a heated political campaign and in the face of Mr. Gillett's record while in Congress, of which record we were apprised by the American Federation of Labor, was inconsistent and as a matter of fact opposed to the policy pursued by the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee is of the opinion that in the future past records of those seeking support should be accepted for our guidance, rather than mere catch-penny promises.

Your attention is especially directed to the following recommendations and suggestions, contained in the same report, and if adopted will redound to the credit of organized labor and a bettering of labor conditions generally:

"Recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and instructed to secure such legal service and advice as may be deemed necessary in preparing bills for the consideration of the next Legislature covering the subjects that may receive favorable action at the hands of this convention."

Suggestions:

"That a bill be prepared and presented to the next Legislature having for its purpose the preventing of discounting of wages due laborers and mechanics by employers. This should be a general law, applying to persons, firms, co-partnerships, companies and corporations and should cover work performed of a public and private nature.

"That the present law requiring corporations to provide a monthly payday, etc., be amended, fixing a time limit within the month, say the 15th, for a payday. This law should be made applicable to

persons, firms, etc., and not restricted to corporations, as at present.

"There is also urgent necessity for the passage of a compulsory factory inspection law, which should include stores, workshops, factories, mines, mills, hotels, restaurants and eating houses, etc., for the purpose of enforcing the sanitation and ventilation laws. An appropriation sufficient to carry on this work should be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Labor; or, if funds are not available for this purpose, a license, with a nominal fee, should be required by the State.

"The present law relative to employment agencies should be amended to require a State license, to be issued by the State Labor Commissioner, and to be revocable by said Commissioner upon the presentation of competent evidence showing fraud in the acceptance of fees.

"More effective means should be provided to compel the school authorities, especially in San Francisco, to co-operate with the State Labor Commissioner in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Thousands of minors, under the proscribed age, are now roaming the streets, smoking cigarettes, indulging in 'craps,' and recruiting the ranks of our criminal class, when they should be in our public schools gaining the elementary knowledge necessary to substantial citizenship. I strongly advocate the passage of curfew laws and other restrictive legislation that will lessen the contaminating influence of the hoodlums in our large cities.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics should be placed on a plane equal to that of the more progressive States of the Union. To this end we should urge an appropriation for this department sufficient to enable the Labor Commissioner to place in the field enough deputies to adequately cover the territory of the State, and they should be clothed with police power to enforce a stricter observance of the laws."

Among other matters enumerated and which are of vital interest are the following:

The desirability of co-operation between the trades unions and societies of agriculturists.

Favorable mention of the labor press.

A more general demand for the union label.

It is gratifying to note the advancement and improvement of our movement in the State of California generally, according to the reports of Vice-Presidents A. M. Thompson, D. D. Sullivan, L. W. Butler, M. T. Murray, James W. Lynn, Perry Burlingame, Legislative Agent L. B. Leavitt and the Executive Council.

Report of Secretary Treasurer.

The California State Federation of Labor has cause for congratulating itself upon the correctness of all accounts, in accordance with the report of your Auditing Committee and the further fact, that notwithstanding the necessarily great expenditure of money during the past year, assets to the amount of \$1,787.57 are now on hand.

We recommend that the reports of officers as presented to the convention be adopted.

CHAS. W. PETRY, *Chairman.*
A. SEAMAN,
T. O. OWENS,
FANNIE KOEHL.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following substitute for Proposition No. 12, presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union No. 28, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The firm of D. N. & E. Walter Co. of San Francisco are users of the products of the factory of McCann & Co., which firm has absolutely refused to unionize its factory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be required to call upon D. N. & E. Walter Co. and attempt to obtain a settlement of the long-standing

controversy between McCann & Co. and the Upholsterers' Union of San Francisco."

The substitute was accepted by Delegate Rosenthal and adopted by the convention.

The following was adopted:

Proposition No. 21.—Presented by M. P. Scott and H. O'Neill, Hotel and Restaurant Employes International No. 560, Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, There are in the State of California many hotels, restaurants and eating houses that employ Chinese and Japanese cooks and waiters, and also many restaurants and eating houses in many cities and towns in this State that are owned and operated by Chinese and Japanese, and patronized by white American workers. These conditions we consider prejudicial to the welfare of the labor movement of this State; and

"WHEREAS, In order that this evil may be lessened and remedied we recommend and request the membership of the affiliated unions to show their American patriotism and citizenship by patronizing good, sanitary eating establishments, owned and operated by American citizens and be served by American workmen and women; and be it

"Resolved, In this eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor that we pledge our support and instruct our officers and organizers and request the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort and means in their power for the purpose of remedying this evil; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we request all union men and women, friends and sympathizers not to patronize any eating establishments that are owned and operated by Chinese or Japanese, or where Japanese and Chinese cooks and waiters are employed."

The convention concurred in the following:

Proposition No. 23.—Presented by James Green, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Musicians intends to bring up at the present session of Congress a bill to make it unlawful for the bands consisting of enlisted men in the United States service to enter into unfair competition with civilian musicians; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation be instructed to write to the two Senators and to each of the Representatives in Congress from the State of California, requesting them to vote in favor of the aforesaid bill and to use their influence to secure its passage."

The following was also adopted:

Proposition No. 24.—Presented by James Green, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The management of the Tent City at Santa Cruz, Cal., has for the past five or six seasons hired enlisted men musicians belonging to regiments stationed at or near San Francisco to furnish music for them at that resort, thereby depriving civilian musicians, citizens of this State, of a livelihood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor wishes to enter a protest against the unfair competition of enlisted musicians and that the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to render all the assistance in their power to the union musicians in this State in their efforts to secure employment for union bands and orchestras.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 29.—Presented by H. Roy Wright, Carpenters' Union No. 36, Oakland:

"WHEREAS, There are thousands of men out of employment in the larger cities of the State of California, owing to the financial panic and its subsequent industrial depression; and

"WHEREAS, The unemployed men of several of the larger cities have organized themselves into a league of the unemployed for the purpose of maintaining the present standard of wages and hours; and

"WHEREAS, Many of the unemployed are without

means of subsistence and shelter; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in eighth annual convention assembled, do recommend to all affiliated unions that they give the State League of the Unemployed their moral and financial support to the end of maintaining themselves, wives and children without sacrificing their manhood by accepting institutional charity, thus assisting to maintain the present standard of life for all."

Adopted.

The convention concurred in the recommendation of the committee favoring the adoption of the following propositions:

Proposition No. 30.—Presented by L. D. Warwick, Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, San Francisco:

"The attention of delegates to this convention has been called to the encroachments of corporations on the water front of San Francisco.

"Reports are current that a large portion of the water front has virtually passed out of the control of the State Harbor Board by the process of long leases and that large blocks of land have been given away for the filling in, inshore from the new sea wall, and that the Southern Pacific has in the past ten months done a great amount of work properly belonging to the Harbor Board, said work being done contrary to the letter and spirit of the law and has been performed in the main by non-residents of the State and at a scale of wages much below that paid for a similar line of work performed by contractors, thereby placing the whole people of the State in the unenviable position of reducing the earning capacity of a large number of her residents in order that the corporations may reap a profit; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be, and is hereby instructed, to as quickly as possible make particular and full investigation as follows, to wit:

"What amount of land belonging to the State has been turned over to corporations and private individuals, the life of all such leases and conditions of same, also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased, the life of such leases.

"Further, to inquire what rights of the State have been given away and what duty the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of the corporations.

"Further, to inquire how the State Board of Harbor Commissioners contrives to so construe the law so that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has kept a large force of men and plant repairing and rebuilding continuously for the past ten months, and they are still at work, while the popular opinion is that all work exceeding \$3,000 must be let by contract under duly advertised notice."

This matter is brought to the State Federation for its investigation, that they may be in a position to give to the voters of the State exact information of the use of their property and the disposition of the funds voted for the improvement of the harbor of San Francisco, thereby placing themselves in a position to advise the voters of the State whether or not it would be advisable to vote further bonds when called for.

Proposition No. 31.—Presented by Lem D. Biddle and Robert Larrimore, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., in December, 1907, did adopt a resolution levying a tax of one cent per member, which will approximate a sum of \$15,000, to be expended in organizing Los Angeles and other cities where similar conditions exist; and

"WHEREAS, The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles have in process of collection a sum of \$200,000 to be expended ostensibly in maintaining the open-shop principle, but in reality to destroy our organization, as has been witnessed

(Continued on page twelve)

DYNAMITE THE SWEATSHOPS.

BY LUKE GRANT.

"We want to dynamite the hovels."

The remark was recently made by a prominent labor official at a conference of employers and employees in Chicago.

To some it may appear inelegant, but it is expressive. It embodies in a sentence the aims and objects of organized labor.

How is it to be done?

Were a miner or a quarryman to blast a rock he would first bore a hole in which the dynamite was to be placed. The Industrial Exhibit proposes to bore the hole and let in the light. Organization and the outward manifestation of it—the union label—will do the rest. The label is the most effective weapon with which to fight the sweatshop.

Why do men, women and little children toil sixteen and eighteen hours a day in hovels unfit for human habitation? Is it from choice, think you? No. They are the hapless victims of human greed. They work to exist and when you, as a consumer, purchase the products of their work you are responsible for the perpetuation of the sweating system.

If the products of sweatshops did not find a market what would the results be? These poor unfortunates have a right to live, you say. The right to live and work under such conditions is not a right. It is a wrong. The sweater who directly employs his victim in foul, ill-smelling dens is simply your agent as a consumer. The consumer is morally responsible for the sweat and blood and life of the sweatshop victim and he cannot shift that responsibility to the shoulders of his agent, the sweater.

"We must wipe out the sweatshops by legislation," is a common expression. We are too apt to believe that all our industrial ills are due to legislation or the lack of it. We want to shift our own responsibility on the State. Legislation is a method through which we try to save those who cannot save themselves. But why this vicarious salvation? Why not help the workers to save themselves? If you found a fellow human being in a gutter would you think you had done your full duty in keeping him from being run over? Wouldn't it be better to extend to him a helping hand, raise him and show him how to walk like a man?

So with factory legislation. It may provide that clothing, for instance, shall not be made under certain insanitary conditions. It may provide that children under a certain age shall not be permitted to work. It may provide in a measure for the safety and comfort of the worker, but it cannot provide that the workers shall be paid living wages. Without living wages how can the worker raise himself?

Here is where the trade union helps the worker. It says to him: "Join us and we will show you how to help yourself. Alone you are as weak and helpless as a single grain of sand on the seashore. United with your fellows you help form a mighty mountain against which the waves may dash themselves in all their fury, but cannot engulf."

Some employers of labor who are interested in keeping the workers divided, look upon the union label as the symbol of "closed shop" tyranny. It cannot be found on sweatshop products. If the sweatshop victim has liberty and freedom then the union label is the symbol of tyranny and oppression.

How is the label regarded by the consumer who is neither an employer nor an employee in the usual acceptance of the terms? He has heard of labor unions through the newspapers and he is against them. He has not stopped to consider that it is only when there are strikes that the newspapers print anything about unions. He knows nothing of the work of caring for the sick, burying the dead, assisting the widows and orphans which the unions are daily engaged in. Those things are not spectacular and do not find their way into public print.

But if this consumer understood that when he buys a suit of clothes without the union label he is

apt to be buying clothes which in the making served as a couch for a child sick of scarlet fever or some other contagious disease; if he understood that in buying a pair of shoes without the union stamp he is probably purchasing the products of convicts in a penitentiary, who are being exploited through the connivance of State officials with contractors, he would probably take a different view of the matter. The union label is the only guarantee against those things.

The union man understands what the label stands for, but he fails to appreciate its real significance. As a worker he demands the highest wages for himself. As an employer, which he becomes when he purchases commodities, he wants the cheapest he can buy. He does not realize that the suit of clothes he buys represents so many hours of labor for the garment worker and that it rests with him to say whether that labor is performed under fair or unfair conditions. The mother who buys a suit of clothes for her little boy does not realize that it may have been made by some other mother who has had to support some other little boy on a pittance of 30 cents a day. Yet that is very likely the case unless the suit bears the union label.

In the final analysis the consumer is the real arbiter of living wages. Goods are manufactured to be sold. If sweatshop products could not be marketed there would be no sweatshops. If there was a good demand for union-labeled products manufacturers and retail dealers would be eager to fill the demand. There would be no need for legislation against the evil of child labor if the consumer did his duty. Let the consumer insist that every article he purchases shall bear the stamp of honest labor and the sweatshop will become a thing of the past.

LONE WORKER'S DISADVANTAGES.

Professor D. A. McCabe of the department of economics of the Catholic University at Washington, was one of the ten speakers at a recent meeting held in Baltimore to discuss the labor problem. Among those who took part in the discussion were Samuel Gompers, William D. Huher, President of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Department of church and labor of the home mission board of the Presbyterian Church. Professor McCabe said in part:

"The attitude of the economists toward the trade union movement is one of general recognition of the necessity of organization and of approval of the aims of trades unionism. This approval does not extend, however, to all the methods and policies pursued by the various unions. To the economist the trade union is an agency for collective bargaining and the general proposition that collective bargaining as a means of securing and retaining fair wages, reasonable hours and conditions of employment, physically, socially and morally sound, is absolutely necessary under our present industrial conditions and admits of little doubt. The individual workman, relying on his individual strength and resources alone, cannot compete truly with the employer in the labor market.

"Without a knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the market and without sufficient resources to take advantage of the knowledge if he had it, with pressing need for employment to meet his own wants and those of his family, the wage-earner cannot be on a par in bargaining strength with an employer acquainted with the difficulty of his position and little concerned as to whether he employs this particular workman.

"In most cases the employer cannot afford to be generous. He has to cut down expenses at every possible point to meet competition or to satisfy stockholders clamorous for dividends. The union which enforces good wages throughout the trade confers as great a benefit upon the honest employer as upon the honest workman. So long, therefore, and in so far as the trades union, through collective

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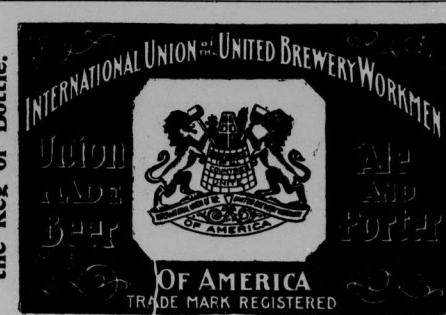
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bargaining, secures to wage-earners fair wages, reasonable hours and decent conditions of employment, and does this without resort to violence or coercion, it is working in the direction of economic and social progress.

"The part that trades unionism has played in securing the great betterment which has come about in the condition of working men and women in the past half or three-quarters of a century is deserving of the highest commendation. The trades unions have made a highly creditable fight against low wages, long hours and the exploitation of the labor of women and children. In that fight unfortunately there have been too many instances of violence, of coercion and of perversion of the higher aims of trades unionism to the selfish advantage of individuals. Yet the principles for which the great body of trades unionists fought were just, their aspirations high, and the balance on the side of economic and social good has been large.

"With the avowed aims of trades unionism—the maintenance of fair wages, reasonable hours and safe and sanitary conditions of employment—there is little quarrel. Employers will admit that wages should be fair and hours reasonable. The difference of opinion comes on the question of what constitutes fair wages and what is a reasonable number of hours for a normal workday. It is in answering this question that the teachings of the economist should be valuable to the trade unionist. The latter is generally so far immersed in the actual business of wage earning, so deeply imbued with a sense of the righteousness of his cause and sometimes so carried away with the newly found strength in combination that he cannot appreciate the general economic conditions which prevent the employer from granting his demands or foresee the results of forced concessions upon the future of his trade or locality.

"He fails to realize sufficiently that the wages any employer can afford to pay are limited by the prices he receives and that when the limit beyond which the employer cannot afford to go is reached a withdrawal of labor or the enforcement of further demands will force the employer to leave that locality, go out of business or at least curtail his production."

A FALSE ALARM.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—Resolutions requesting Congress to modify the Chinese Exclusion Act in a manner favorable to increased immigration from China were adopted today at a meeting held in the Temple Auditorium, where Rev. Robert J. Burdette presided.

Attorney F. S. Yager of this city termed the present Exclusion regulations harsh and absurd, asserting that they brought about the deportation of many aliens who were entitled to residence in this country. Other addresses, including one by Dr. Burdette and two by other clergymen, were delivered in the same strain.—*Press Dispatch*.

The unwary reader might be led by the foregoing news-item to deduce the existence of an anti-Exclusion sentiment in California. We can assure the said reader, and all other readers, remarks the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, that no such sentiment exists, either in California or in any other locality where the Asiatic problem is understood in its practical bearings. In short, the action of the meeting in Los Angeles is a false alarm, having no more significance as a criterion of public sentiment in California than would similar action by a meeting in Tokio or Peking.

In the first place, Los Angeles is not in California, except in a geographical sense. In every other sense the "City of Angels" is in a class by itself, having nothing in common with the surrounding country. The denizens of that burg go there with a small competence in money and a large incompetency in everything else. The dominating motive of life (if we may use that term to describe a condition that is barely distinguishable from death) is to make one dollar go as far as five dollars may reasonably be expected to travel. The bare suggestion of larger returns to labor is regarded by the Los Angelooloo

as a personal injury, a threat against his continued existence. Hence the cheap-labor sentiment that actuates the species. Los Angeles wants cheap labor—Cholo, Chinese or whatever other kind may be procurable. The people of California, however, being both able and willing to do their own work, are opposed to the cheapening of human flesh and blood. Let it be understood, therefore, that Los Angeles speaks for herself alone, and not for California.

In strict justice, it may be well to add that the Rev. "Bob" Burdette probably speaks for himself and his little coterie of the cloth, rather than for the people at large in his section of the country, or rather of the continent. At any rate, it is noticeable that the anti-Exclusion sentiment is largely confined, in its expression at least, to the members of the preaching fraternity. If any injustice be done in this connection to the people of Los Angeles, they must blame their own silence—the silence that gives consent—amid the vociferations of their self-assumed mouthpieces. Fortunately the people of California are able to speak for themselves, and their voice is unanimously for the maintenance and extension of Asiatic Exclusion.

GOMPERS' EPIGRAMS.

No social conditions are eternal.

Healthy discontent is necessary to progress.

The civil war was a strike against the government

Individual rights must be subordinate to public welfare.

The labor movement is the organized discontent of the race with social conditions.

Science, invention, progress and humanity have decreed the universal eight hour day.

The unions have made a new commandment: Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.

In the old time the employers fixed the price of labor. In the new time the union has a voice in the price.

In America we are trades unionists; in Russia we would be revolutionists.

Individuality is preserved by organization.

But no law can forbid or require me to buy or sell, to work or not to work.

No man has a vested right to my work or my patronage.

The trades union movement in Aemrica is not revolutionary. It does not expect to change the syste of wealth production by a platform, nor reform all property relations by a vote.

Lawyers have a monopolistic union, limit apprentices, and the judge acts as their walking delegate. No lawyer can practice until he shows his union card. Talk about closed shop! Why the lawyers' union is the limit—and then some. They call their non-union lawyers shysters, pettifoggers, etc. The doctors' union calls their non-unionists quacks.

A boy will kick a yellow cur to make him run and howl. But a bulldog has the right of way, and no question asked. The fear of a mighty bite saves the bulldog many a kick. To all whom it may concern: We are not yellow dogs. We don't want to strike, but we will if we have to—and strike hard.

Having been vindicated of the charge of assaulting a non-union laborer, Louis Kekst, of Milwaukee, has brought suit against half a dozen manufacturers for \$25,000 for alleged false imprisonment. Kekst is proceeding against some of the most prominent men in the town and attorneys say he has a good case.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, the corporations, the trusts, or the employing class generally? But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life, and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small a portion of them are in the ranks of organized labor? Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the men and women that compose the trade unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker, and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement in the general conditions of labor to-day over that of past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the trade union. In every State legislature, in every congress and law-making body of the world measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them all will be found the trade union, and the non-unionist shares the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be, could all workmen be brought to realize it, and to join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force, and instead of being willing servants of corporate wealth, they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men, with the least spark of self-respect, bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand? Every workman owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow workman, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and to do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil. With what manly pride the trade unionist meets his fellow workman, conscious of duty alone; of having done his part, and of still doing it; he looks every one straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some others gained for him; with his union card in his pocket—his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and, should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will, or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow workmen to make the world better, than to, craven-like, accept the benefit of the others' efforts without doing anything to aid.—*Ex.*

According to statistical figures recently submitted by the German government it would appear that the largest trade union in the world flourishes in that country. This trade union—the Deutscher Metallarbeiterverband, which represents all branches of the metal working industry—has a membership of no fewer than three hundred and thirty-five thousand and seventy-five, of which fifteen thousand are women. During 1906 a total of eighty thousand dollars was spent by this organization to maintain strikers, which shows that trade unionism is anything but a dead letter in Germany.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONCLUDES ITS WORK.
(Continued from page nine)

many times and at the present time the Journeyman Tailors' Union of Los Angeles; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation, in convention assembled, that the incoming Executive Council is hereby instructed to assist in more thoroughly organizing the city of Los Angeles by the appointing of an organizer for Los Angeles and Southern California."

Proposition No. 32.—Presented by H. Sager, C. Peck, W. Kruger, C. Oliver, Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The Crockett Sugar Refinery is still unorganized after repeated attempts both by the State Federation of Labor and the Sugar Workers' Union of San Francisco; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed, to do all in its power toward organizing the Crockett Sugar plant."

Proposition No. 34.—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Innumerable strikes have been lost on account of insufficient funds; and

"WHEREAS, Many organizations have either been forced out on strike or been compelled to accept reductions in wages on account of insufficient funds; and

"WHEREAS, Various organizations at different times have been unable to use the opportunities as they presented, because they did not have sufficient funds at these opportunities and thereby have been compelled to labor longer hours and for less wages than organizations of equal skill, who have been far-sighted and prudent enough to provide themselves for these contingencies; and

"WHEREAS, Unions with large treasures have been able to improve their conditions of labor and wages without strike; and

"WHEREAS, The strikes in the past few years teach us that, even where a union was victorious and made favorable settlements with their employers and returned to work, the employers have taken advantage of their empty treasures and either openly violated or reverted to some technicality in the agreement, thereby robbing said unions of the fruits of their victory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urges its affiliated unions to build up their treasures."

Proposition No. 35.—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Some unions are charging high and even prohibitory initiation fees; and

"WHEREAS, The advocates of the open shop are making much of this unpleasant fact and in general accusing all unions of this offense; and

"WHEREAS, High initiation fees are contrary to the principles of trade unionism;

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the affiliated unions to reduce their initiation fees to nominal sums."

The Law and Legislative Committee then submitted a report recommending the adoption of the following propositions, and the convention concurred in the recommendations:

Proposition No. 27.—Presented by E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, At the instance of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, bills were introduced in the late regular session of the State Legislature, providing for the repeal of Sections 644 and 645 of the Penal Code of the State of California, which statutes respectively make it a misdemeanor to assist a seaman to "desert," i. e., leave his employment and to "harbor a deserting seaman," i. e., assist him in securing other employment; said bills being passed by both houses of the legislature, the latter bill becoming law, while the former failed to receive the approval of the Governor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we indorse, commend and pledge our support to the efforts of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to have removed from the statute books of this State the last remnant of vested right or ownership in the labor of the seaman; to make the laws of this State conform to the Navigation Laws of the United States, instead of acting as an obstacle and a hindrance to the exercise of the rights guaranteed to the seamen of the latter; and to have extended to the seamen the benefits of the Personal Relations Law now enjoyed by all other workers of this State; further,

"Resolved, That we regard the failure of the Governor to sign the bill to repeal Section 644 of the Penal Code as due in part to the influence of certain employers, who deem it to their interest to secure the extension of the operation of this statute, which now only affects seamen, to the other workingmen of this State.

Proposition No. 28.—Presented by R. Caverly, Boilermakers' No. 148, Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, Philippine Island Laws of United States Philippine Commission, 1905-6, Act No. 1416, Employes Injured in Line of Duty, Insular Government, Sec. 6, provides: Unclassified employes of the Insular Government, including laborers, who are injured in clear line of duty, may, in the discretion of the chief of the bureau and with the approval of the head of the department under which they are employed, continue to receive their regular compensation during the period of disability not exceeding ninety days.

"WHEREAS, The law also provides; 'that the governor or general or proper head of department may, in his discretion, authorize payment of medical attendance, necessary transportation and hospital fees for officers and employes injured in clear line of duty.'

"Resolved, That the State Labor Convention of the State of California at a regular session, held at Vallejo, do recommend to the Congress of the United States, that laws be enacted to protect employes injured in the line of duty, in Government service in the United States, as well as to the Filipino employes.

"Resolved, That copies of these facts be furnished to the California delegation in Congress."

The Committee on Constitution and Laws recommended the adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 26.—Presented by E. E. Phillips, W. R. Gibson, J. McDonald, H. W. Scott, E. D. Marlatt, Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The first day's session of this convention has been and is being consumed doing nothing at all, thereby incurring unnecessary expense on all the unions affiliated with this body; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Sec. 6 of Art. V, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows, viz: Art. V, Sec. 6. Five days prior to the assembling of a regular convention, the President shall appoint three delegates-elect as an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer and report to the convention in writing the exact condition of same. The President shall also appoint three delegates-elect as a Committee on Credentials of the delegates-elect and apportion the vote of each, as provided in Sec. 6, and to report on same to the convention in writing immediately after roll call the first day of session. The President in appointing these committees shall choose from delegates against whom no contest has been filed, and if practical from those residing in the vicinity of the headquarters; further, be it

"Resolved, That Sec. 3 of Art. II be stricken out and Sec. H be and the same is hereby added to Art. I. All notices of contest must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence."

The recommendation was concurred in.
The next order of business was the nomination of

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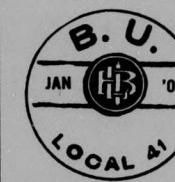
JOHN C. RICE and SALLY COHEN, in a "Bachelor's Wife;" SYDNEY DEANE AND CO., presenting "Christmas on Blackwell's Island;" ADOLPH ZINK; GEIGER AND WALTERS; MULLEN AND CORELLI; IMMAN'S DOGS; FOSTER AND FOSSTER; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES and last week of MANELLO-MARNITZ TROUPE.

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officers. When this had been concluded, the chair appointed an Election Board, and the convention then adjourned for the day.

Fifth Day.

The first business taken up when the convention opened on Thursday morning was the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The following propositions were favorably reported by the committee and adopted by the convention:

Proposition No. 36.—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Thousands of workingmen are idle in San Francisco whose families are beginning to suffer from poverty; and

"WHEREAS, The citizens of San Francisco four years ago voted eighteen million dollars (\$18,000,000) bonds to improve the city, of which only five million dollars (\$5,000,000) have been subscribed because the bankers want to force the city to pay more interest; and

"WHEREAS, We have the precedent of the recent clearing-house certificates; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we demand that the Supervisors of the City of San Francisco issue the unsold bonds in denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that they be circulated the same way as the clearing-house certificates, and that all laboring men, merchants and other citizens interested in the welfare of the city accept them so that the absolutely necessary work of cleaning up the city, building school houses and public parks shall go on uninterruptedly."

"Resolved, That a committee of five of the San Francisco delegates be appointed to submit this resolution to the Honorable Board of Supervisors and his Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco."

Proposition No. 38.—Presented by L. D. Biddle, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; T. K. Thompson, Carpenters' Union No. 1082, Oakland; Perry Burlingame, Carpenters' Union No. 1040, Eureka; Chas. Davis, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 1, Blue Lake; T. C. Seaward, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; E. D. Marlatt, Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco; Chas. Sorensen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Frank S. Rhoads, Federal Labor Union No. 10,185, Santa Rosa; Harry Ohlsen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific:

"WHEREAS, The State of California is sadly in need of more thorough organization; and

"WHEREAS, The California State Federation of Labor is only partially organized and the State Federation Secretary is at a loss to know whom to communicate with in many of the counties of our State relative to affairs of interest to the State Federation and international and State organizers are hampered in their work on account of not having a representative of the State Federation in the several counties of our State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Executive Council be instructed to formulate plans whereby organizers shall be appointed from each county of the State. Said organizers shall report at least once in three months to the State Federation Executive Council on blanks prepared for that purpose."

Proposition No. 40.—Presented by R. E. Caverly, Boilermakers' Union No. 248, Vallejo:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to have Propositions Nos. 15, 16 and 17, adopted by this convention, presented to the county and State conventions of the various political parties this year, and request the conventions to embody in their platforms the measures indorsed in the aforesaid resolutions."

Proposition No. 41.—Presented by T. E. Zant, Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The work of organizing the unorganized, and the strengthening of existing organizations, and the bringing of all to realize the full importance and absolute necessity of a thorough understanding of the whole plan of the labor movement as an institution is of the greatest importance to its progress, it is necessary that we urge upon

all unions to affiliate with every branch of the American Federation of Labor, to the end that its power, force and prestige may be increased and provide more confidence in the parent body and greater protection to its membership; and

"WHEREAS, Experience amply justifies the belief that a stranger with official prestige can and does receive more serious and thoughtful consideration than is accorded local speakers, and will be followed throughout the tedious unfolding of plans necessary to clearly illustrate the necessity and value of the American labor movement as provided for in the American Federation of Labor; and

"WHEREAS, To accomplish this it is necessary to have organizers who understand the purposes and principles of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to provide a regular organizer for this State for one year."

The next order of business was the selection of a convention city for the next (ninth) annual session of the Federation. Invitations from civic and other organizations of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Rosa were read, and these cities were placed in nomination. Before the vote was taken, however, Los Angeles was withdrawn, the southern delegates at the same time giving notice that the City of Angels would be in the fight to stay for the convention of 1909. When the ballot was taken San Jose won by a vote of 73 to 42 for Santa Rosa.

The report of the Law and Legislative Committee was then taken up. The following proposition was adopted:

Proposition No. 37.—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The unrestricted immigration of Asiatics to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and especially to the Pacific Coast States, has reached such an alarming extent, that they are not only flooding the country with a class of laborers that are displacing white citizen labor in the unskilled vocations, but they are also encroaching on the skilled trades, the mercantile trades and the horticultural and farming industries. This has now reached the alarming extent of displacing 200,000 citizens and depriving them of their natural rights to earn an honest living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as a lodge representing all the Machinists of San Francisco and their families and taxpayers, call upon all central federated bodies, civic bodies and citizens in general to urge upon our Representatives the urgent necessity of enacting such exclusion laws as will positively prohibit all Asiatics to admission and citizenship to our country.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our members in Congress."

The next proposition considered was one favoring woman suffrage. Notwithstanding the favorable report of the committee, the resolutions excited considerable discussion, but were finally adopted by a vote of 73 to 30. The proposition reads:

Proposition No. 39.—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The women of California, being taxpayers and wage-earners as well as mothers of families, deem it advisable that they be granted the privilege of equal suffrage with men.

"WHEREAS, We recommend to our representatives in our State Legislature that they submit an amendment to the State Constitution, thereby giving the right of suffrage to women; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the labor organizations affiliated with this organization; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all women's organizations affiliated with this organization make a special effort to secure the passage of said amendment granting the ballot to the women of the State of California."

This concluded the presentation of committee reports.

Jas. A. Gray asked permission to present a reso-

lution to the convention. It was granted, whereupon he presented the following which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Proposition No. 42.—Presented by James A. Gray, Carpenters' Union No. 426, Los Angeles:

"WHEREAS, The American Association of Manufacturers, having failed in its attempt to bribe President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to betray the labor movement, has seen fit to publish in its official organ articles reflecting on his character; and

"WHEREAS, The despicable action of this un-American organization in circulating malicious lies about the chief executive of organized labor of this country is taken for no other purpose than to destroy the man it could not bribe; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, unqualifiedly places itself on record as believing in the honesty and integrity of Samuel Gompers; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to write a letter to President Gompers embodying these resolutions and commanding and congratulating him for the magnificent fight he has made for the working men and women of America."

The following was also adopted under similar circumstances:

Proposition No. 43.—L. F. Compton, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco:

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in eighth annual convention assembled, in the City of Vallejo, Cal., hereby extends its sincere thanks to the citizens of Vallejo, the press of Vallejo, the Commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, the Vallejo Federated Trades Council and all the unions attached thereto, and the local Entertainment Committee, for the very generous treatment accorded it and the many courtesies extended during its stay in the beautiful and hospitable City of Vallejo."

The final work of the convention was the election of officers. The balloting took place Friday afternoon, but the counting of the votes was not concluded in time to effect adjournment on that day, consequently a Saturday session was necessary. Before the balloting began Paul Scharrenberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and C. W. Petry of the Boot and Shoe Workers of Oakland, withdrew their candidacy for the Secretary-Treasurership, as did B. R. Rosenthal of the Upholsterers of San Francisco for Delegate to the Exclusion League Convention soon to be held in Seattle. Notwithstanding this, each of these gentlemen received a number of votes.

When the convention assembled Saturday morning the Election Board reported the vote cast for the several candidates to be as follows:

For President—S. D. Simmons, 2,477; Geo. A. Tracy, 15,152.

For First Vice-President—A. M. Thompson, 19,158.

For Second Vice-President—Wm. Rambo, 18,758.

For Third Vice-President—D. D. Sullivan, 19,158.

For Fourth Vice-President—Henry Sager, 19,158.

For Fifth Vice-President—M. T. Murray, 19,158.

For Sixth Vice-President—Fannie Koehl, 19,158.

For Seventh Vice-President—P. Burlingame, 19,158.

For Eighth Vice-President—Jas. Lynn, 8,945; W. G. Ross, 11,484.

For Ninth Vice-President—R. A. Larrimore, 7,208;

E. P. McGlaughlin, 4,379; T. C. Seaward, 6,435.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell, 16,196.

For Delegate to A. F. of L.—J. B. Dale, 18,957.

For Delegate to Exclusion League Convention—

W. R. Gibson, 16,383.

[The fractional votes, as well as those cast for the gentlemen who had withdrawn as candidates, are omitted.]

After transacting some minor routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

B. F. Brandt, President of the Eureka Federated Trades Council of Humboldt County, is visiting friends in this city.

LABOR CLARION.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrick, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave. Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

"That was an unlucky thing that Peck, the engineer done," said the brakeman. "They gave him one of them new engines yesterday, an' he named it after his wife." "How was that unlucky?" asked the track-walker. "Why, the blamed thing blew him up this morning."—*Canadian Courier*.

Elder (discussing the new minister's probation discourse)—In my opinion he wasn't justified in dividing folk into the sheep and the goats. I wadna just say, Jamie, that I was among the unco guid, an I wadna say that you were among the unco bad. So whar do we come in? He'll no do for us, Jamie. We'll no vote for him.—*Punch*.

The monument Man (after several abortive suggestions)—How would simply "Gone Home" do? Mrs. Newweeds—I guess that would be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going.—*Puck*.

"Have ye anny ancisthors, Kelly?" "An' phwat's ancisthors?" "Why, people you shprung from." "Shprung from, begorra! The Kellys shpring from nobody. They shpring at thim!"—*Ex.*

Mother—Why did you not scream when Hans kissed you? Daughter—He threatened me. Mother—How? Daughter—He said if I did he'd never kiss me again.—*Meggendorfer Blatter*.

"Were you frightened during the battle, Pat?" Pat—Not a bit, sor. Oi kin face most anything when Oi have me back to it.—*The Circle*.

Jones—I am going to marry an English girl. Bones—You will never again hear me say that the English have no appreciation of a joke.—*Ex.*

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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 422 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Mcready, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) Boite & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (28) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & IV. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (180) Davis, H. C., 2722 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (15) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Lathan & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (48) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (88) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 428 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (80) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 8237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 318 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (80) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1033 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.

- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, hear Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 825 Eighth, Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

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MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Riding in an omnibus up Regent street recently, an old lady was annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—*Spectator*.

"Praise to glory the South is going dry!" shouted the temperance advocate, waving his arms. "It will bring sunshine into Southern homes." "Yes, and moonshine, brother," spoke up the little man who had been sitting in the end row.—*Puck*.

Mrs. Bacon—Why, that piano has several keys that make no sound at all. Mr. Bacon—Yes; and there are some other good features about it.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

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Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.

Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.

L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.

O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.

L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.

H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.

Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.

Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.

McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.

T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.

H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.

M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.

Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.

W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.

A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.

Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.

Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.

Martin Bros., Market St.

H. Cunningham, 2666 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.

Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.

Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.

A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.

I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.

Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.

Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

They Wouldn't Lay.

A bashful young woman from a backwoods country in Virginia went into a local store carrying three chickens. She inquired the price of chickens and at the same time put them on the counter.

"Will they lay there?" asked the clerk, who did not know that the chickens' legs were tied.

She bit her handkerchief in embarrassment a moment and said.

"No, sir; they are roosters."

A preacher in southern Missouri, after sending his hat around among the brethren and vainly urging them to contribute, clasped his hands, raised his eyes, and said: "Lord, this is the toughest crowd I have ever found. I have preached in the Black Jack neighborhood, and have ridden the Red Range circuit, but this congregation occupies a place a little further removed from the giving spout than any people I ever saw. Amen." Then, turning to the sexton, he said: "I've two gallons of old whiskey stored away not far from here. As I don't use liquor myself, I am going to give it to some worthy man. Carry the hat around once more." The hat came back full of silver. The preacher went into the woods to look for the whiskey. Up to a few hours ago he had not returned.—*Argonaut*.

After the battle of Chickamauga, a "Johnny" went about the streets of New Orleans accosting every man who wore the blue with "Didn't Stonewall Jackson give you h-l at Chickamauga?" General Butler called the exultant rebel before him, and told him he could either take the oath of allegiance or go to Ship Island for two years. Johnny deliberated, but finally agreed to take the oath. When he had sworn to support the Constitution, he turned to General Butler and exclaimed: "Now we are both loyal citizens, ain't we, general?" "Well, I trust so," said General Butler. "Then," said Johnny, "I want to ask you if Stonewall Jackson didn't give us h-l at Chickamauga?"—*Ex.*

Charles R. Thorne used to tell the following story: "During a very bad performance of 'Hamlet' by a barn-storming party in one of the interior towns of New York State, the audience in its entirety commenced to hiss with the exception of one man. At last the man next to him said: 'Why don't you hiss this tart show? It wouln't hardly be fair,' he said, 'as I came in on a complimentary; but if they don't do better pretty soon, d---d if I don't go out and buy a ticket and join you.'"*Ex.*

An old country gentleman returning home rather late, discovering a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated he had only come a-courtin'. "Come a what?" said the irate gentleman. "A-courtin', sir. I'se courtin' Mary." "It's a lie! What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man." "No, sir?" was the yokel's reply; "I didn't think yer 'ad, judging by the missis."*Ex.*

Benevolent Gentleman—My little boy, have you no better way to spend this beautiful afternoon than by standing in front of the gate, idling away your time?

Boy—I ain't idling away my time. There's a chump inside with my sister, who is paying me a quarter an hour to watch for pa.—*Exchange*.

"Oh," snapped Mrs. Naggett during their quarrel, "all men are fools."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Naggett. "Well, unfortunately for you, dear, the reverse isn't true."

Mifkins—"It is said that aggressive, impulsive people usually have black eyes." Biffkins—"That's right. If they haven't got them at first they get them later."—*Chicago News*.

"Your son joined a college fraternity, didn't he?" "No, it was tripping at the top of five flights of stairs that laid him up that way."—*Puck*.

The anti-Exclusion forces in the West are increasing rapidly! Until recently these forces consisted of Joaquin Miller and John P. Irish. Now that the Rev. "Bob" Burdette has joined the ranks of the cheap and nasties, the said ranks are ranker by thirty-three and one-third per cent than before the accession of that famous humorist.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Judge Hunt, in the Federal Court at Helena, Mont., gave a verdict of guilty against three Butte labor leaders on the charge of contempt of court in violating the injunction restraining them from interference with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Joseph Shannon received a sentence of ninety days' imprisonment in the County Jail; William Cutts was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and a fine of \$250, while A. E. Edwards was given a sentence of ninety days' imprisonment and a \$100 fine. R. C. Scott, the fourth defendant, was discharged.

A number of young women telegraphists in Denmark recently went on strike, demanding higher salaries, and to be treated on equal terms with the men. The Government conceded the terms on condition that they did the same work as the men. This was accepted, and now several of the young women are employed at climbing telegraph poles to repair broken wires.

Forty carpenters employed on buildings being erected at the site of the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, Wash., went on strike as the result of an announced cut in their wages, amounting to \$1 a day.

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